



AMENDMENTS

Please amend the application as indicated hereafter.

In the Specification

In the paragraph on page 1, lines 35-38:

Some ~~manufactures~~ manufacturers of radio telephone devices have succeeded in providing transceivers that are dual-mode (transceivers that support two or more protocols) and/or dual-band (transceivers that operate in multiple frequency ranges).

In the paragraph on page 2, lines 26-37:

In addition to the use of a multiple band frequency source, a fixed second frequency source is utilized in some of the techniques provided today. In some prior art transmitters, the dual-band frequency source generates a first oscillation frequency and the second frequency source generates a second ~~eseillating~~ oscillation frequency. However, prior art fails to utilize the two oscillators for all the primary needs in both the transmitter and the receiver front and back-ends. Thus, it is another objective of the present invention to minimize the number of frequency sources required for the transmitter and the receiver front and back-~~end~~ ends.

In the paragraph on page 5, lines 10-30:

1. The baseband can modulate both digital signals and FM analog signals through the transmitter I and Q inputs of the modulator. The digital signals can be in the form of $\pi/4$ DQPSK, GSM, 8-PSK or any digital modulation scheme that could be utilized in a TDMA system. This ability to modulate both digital and FM analog signals allows the same IF oscillator to be shared between the receiver and transmitter, since the IF oscillator is not modulated directly during FM mode.
2. Both digital signals and FM analog signals are demodulated in the quadrature demodulator in the receiver and outputted through the receiver I and Q outputs to be further processed by the baseband.
3. In digital mode, the RF Phase Locked-Loop (PLL) can be programmed by the baseband processor to change frequency between the receive and transmit slots. For Time Division Multiplexing (TDMA) systems, the receiver and transmitter do not operate simultaneously and the RF PLL can change frequency as ~~along~~ long as the frequency is settled before the receive and transmit slots time periods.

In the paragraph on page 11, lines 20-32:

As previously described, in addition to the capability of transmitting in a first and second band, the transceiver is capable of receiving in a first and second band. The first receiver mixer 219 and second receiver ~~221 mixer~~ mixer 221 are located in the receiver path 245, and are used for converting the RF to IF. The second frequency source 210 is electrically connected to ~~the~~ both the first receiver mixer 219 and second receiver mixer 221. However, the second frequency source 210 is electrically coupled to the second receiver mixer 221 through a second frequency scaler 217. In addition, both the first receiver mixer 219 and second receiver mixer 221 have an RF input 237, and their respective outputs are electrically coupled to the first input of a third receiver mixer 223.